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- East Lake George marsh at Brayton, Oct. 18, 1915. Determined by Dr. Conklin. A similar or closely related plant, growing with *Leucobryum*, has been collected in Rich's swamp, near Shushan, May 20, 1906.
- Scapania undulata* (L.) Dumort. Black Mt.; ravine south base of Sugar Loaf Mt. Determined by Dr. Howe; also by Mr. G. B. Kaiser.
- Radula complanata* (L.) Dumort. Rocks and on trunks of trees; abundant.
- Porella platyphylla* (L.) Lindb. "Dresden Station, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y. (C. H. Peck 60)." A. W. Evans in *Rhodora* 18: 83. April, 1916.
- Porella platyphylloidea* (Schwein.) Lindb. Trunks of trees and rocks; common.
- Leucolejeunea clypeata* (Schwein.) Evans. Dresden on rocks, No. 61 (Peck). Presumably determined by Dr. Evans, who in *Rhodora* 10: 190. Oct., 1908, says, "Eastern shore of Lake George."
- Frullania Asagrayana* Mont. Huletts Landing (Jelliffe).
- Frullania Brittoniae* Evans. Trunks of *Ulmus americana*, North Beaver creek at lower falls, Vaughns, April 7, 1914. Determined by Dr. Conklin.
- Frullania eboracensis* Gottsche. On rocks and trees; abundant.
- Frullania riparia* Hampe. Limestone rocks, Bacon hill, 3 miles west of Fort Ann, April 22, 1917. Determined by Miss Haynes.
- Anthoceros crispulus* (Mont.) Douin. Sandy fields,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Tripoli, Aug. 26, 1917. Determined by Miss Haynes.
- Anthoceros laevis* L. Shushan (Dobbin). Farley's (Vaughan's) woods, north of Vaughns, on a wet clay bank. Determined by Dr. Conklin.
- HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.

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## MOSS NOTES.—II. TWO POGONATUMS

A. J. GROUT

In preparing the manuscript for a new handbook on mosses I had occasion to study carefully our two Pogonatums with persistent protonema. The distinguishing characters are far more clearly cut than any published description would indicate.

*P. brevicaule* (Brid.) Beauv. is the common species in the North with which all bryologists are familiar. *P. brachyphyllum* (Mx.) Beauv., though common in the South and extending as far north as Long Island, New York, is much less well known and doubtless often overlooked.

In *P. brevicaule* the leaves are narrow, serrate, and pointed. The capsules are cylindric and erect, or drooping by the bending of the seta, two to six times as long as broad, usually straight. The calyptra is light gray, sometimes with a tinge of brown. In *P. brachyphyllum* the leaves are tongue-shaped and entire. The capsules are shorter and broader, not more than twice as long as broad, and plainly curved. The calyptra is a tawny red-brown.

Occasionally there are plants of *P. brevicaule* with capsules as short and broad as the larger forms of *brachyphyllum* but the other characters are practically always distinct.

In the accompanying illustration the distinguishing characters are all clearly marked, with the exception of the calyptra. The photographs were



taken from dried herbarium material. a. *P. brevicaule*; b. *P. brachyphyllum*. Both four times natural size.

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## MOSSES AS FORMERS OF TUFA AND OF FLOATING ISLANDS

ARAVILLA TAYLOR

In an article by W. H. Emig in THE BRYOLOGIST of March, 1918, the author described certain species of moss, *Didymodon tophaceus* (Brid.) Jur. and *Philonotis calcarea* Sch., as rock builders in the waterfalls in the Arbuckle Mountains of Oklahoma.

A somewhat similar, although probably a less extensive, formation has been observed in the outlets of various mineral springs in Indiana and Illinois where mosses aid in forming a rock-like tufa.

At Otis, Indiana, and New Lenox, Illinois, there are numerous springs, the water of which is highly impregnated with iron compounds. In the outlet of such a spring is frequently found large quantities of *Brachythecium rivulare* B. & S.